Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

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Weekly Almanac for Febuary, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
15 Tuesday,	6 38	5 22				
16 Wednesday,	6 37	5 23				
17 Thursday,	6 36	5 24	Last Quarter,	2	4	51 M.
18 Friday,	6 34	5 25	New Moon	10	6	20 M.
19 Saturday,	6 33	5 26	First Quarter,	18	6	6 M.
20 Sunday,	6 32	5 27	Full Moon,	24	10	41 E.
21 Monday.	6 31	5 28				

MISCELLANY.

From the Oxford Mercury.

EXPERIENCE OF A MECHANIC.

Two young men, both of them mechanics, were married about the same time, and entered life with apparently equal prospects, except that one was rather given to extravagance and fashion, while the other was more prudent and frugal. The wife of the latter, however, being of a different turn from her husband, became uneasy because the former, without any superior advantages, made more show than he did; had many more fine things. She told her husband that his income must be as great as the other's, and that she knew that they were able to appear as well as their neighbor.

"I want to do as other people do," was her all conquering argument. Her husband yielded again and again to her entreaties, although professing that he was not able. At length his more showy neighbor failed! And seeing their fine things sold under the hammer of the auctioneer, his wife, who far from being destitute of good feelings, began to mistrust whether imitating them, and "doing as other folks do," they might not meet with a similar fate. She inquired of her husband how his affairs stood. He told her that his expenses had exceeded his income, but he hoped to get through and pay what he owed.

Before long, he was sued for his debt. Then his wife was in panics! She knew that this misfortune was chargeable to her folly; although he never reproached her, nor cast any unkind reflections.—Disturbed with conflicting emotions, she tried to plan some way to get along in this terrible difficulty!—But finding all her endeavors fruitless, she said to her husband with unfeigned distress, "What shall we do? What can we do?"

"Do?" he calmly replied, "we must do as other folks do, have our fine things sold under the hammer!"

This was enough for her. She had been the beginning and ending of this common folly, and she was satisfied. From that time he had no trouble to persuade her to be frugal and prudent. They were both agreed in pursuing the same course. And it is almost useless to say that their prosperity was in proportion to their wisdom and prudence.

Love Letters.—"I'll bet a sheep," said old Tom Walker to his better half, "that our boy Ellic is going crazy—for he is grinning at the plough, and he is grinning at the corncrib, and he is grinning at the table, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes." "Poh," replied aunt Polly, "don't you know he got a love letter this morning?"

The celebrated Dr. Hunter, whom Abernethy, in one of his arid veins, termed "the English Blood Hunter," when starting in life gave lectures. His first lecture was attended only by the porter.—"John," said the great man, unmoved by the circumstance, "take that skeleton down, that I may say with propriety—Gentlemen."

Living without Brains.—As the late Professor H. was walking near Edinburg, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," says the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied the fellow, scratching his head; "how long have you lived yourself, sir?"

AN ANSWER WANTED.

If kisses were a penny each,
And words a groat a score,
A kiss for every twenty words,
And twenty in an hour,
Visit the fair one twice a week,
And stay from eight to one,
'Twould take how long at such a rate,
To spend a hundred pound?

Phila. Times.

A little boy one day, looking up into his mother's face with an air of deep reflection, asked her why she, instead of marrying his father, had not waited until *he* grew up, and then married *him*.?

"I don't see as any thing is the matter with this plumb-pudding," said a fellow at a thanks-giving dinner. "Well, who said there was?" growled out his neighbor. "Why" said the first "I concluded there was; you all seemed to be *running it down*."

A Singular Will.—A tavern keeper, in Andover, Vt., died a few days since, leaving property to the amount of about four thousand dollars. During his last sickness, when aware that his end was near, he made his will, distributing his property in the following order:—To four of his children he gave *one dollar each*—to his wife one half the remainder of his wealth, and to his youngest son, who is foolish, the other half. The four boys to come into possession of their dollar each in one year after his death. The widow and youngest son, who were to possess the bulk of his property, were to have the use of it during their lives, and after their decease, the remainder was to be put at interest for one hundred years, then to be expended in building a school house in Brattleborough in that State. The man is stated to have been in his right mind.

ABOLITION.

REMARKS OF MR. WISE, OF VIRGINIA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 26, 1842, In favor of Mr. MARSHALL'S Preamble and Resolutions to censure JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for offering a petition to dissolve the Union:

Having commenced his remarks on the previous day, and the subject again coming up;

Mr. *Wise* resumed his remarks, and observed that when the House adjourned on the previous day he had been examining the evidences, and they were many and strong, which went to show that English influence abroad was in league with the same English influence at home to dissolve this Union; that there was foreign conspiracy, aided by home agents, to effect a union between Abolitionists and dissolutionists in this country. Mr. W. said he now proposed to show to the House, and that on the highest authority, which would not be questioned, that an American citizen had gone to England, and had there asked not merely British countenance and British prayers, but for British MONEY also, to aid in destroying the happy union of these States. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a gentleman generally known and respected for his extensive learning, his high and unblemished integrity as a man, and his devoted piety as a Christian, both at home and abroad, had lately returned from a visit to England, which he had made as an accredited agent of that society, and had published to the world a report of that agency and of what he had witnessed both in England and Scotland. In that work, Mr. Gurley presented to his readers some specimens of the style of remark indulged in by American citizens in what was called the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, and at other recent meetings in Great Britain, with a view to show the temper of mind which distinguished those individuals. Mr. W. would read some extracts, in order to furnish an additional proof of the existence of that English influence of which he had yesterday spoken; and, in connection with the extracts, he might refer to a note accompanying one of them to which the name of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts was signed.

Mr. W. first read from the speech of John G. Birney, Esq., delivered in the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," held in London in June, 1841; and then from another delivered by the Rev. John Keep of Ohio, in which that reverend gentleman spoke of his own land as a "slave-cursed country," and in which ae expressed his hope of the aid of British countenance and prayers, and, if need were of British *money* also, in prosecuting their designs. The sentiments expressed in these speeches had been fully backed by speeches in the same body from a Mr. Stanton, a Mr. Philips, a Mr. Bradburn, and others, specimens of whose effusions were also given in Mr. Gurley's book. Mr. W. then proceeded to observe that he had yesterday spoken of certain emissaries of Great Britain to the United States; to-day he had to speak of American emissaries to England, going there to beg for British influence, British prayers, and, if need should be, of British gold. Mr. W. said he dreaded this ominous alliance between the dissolutionists of this country and the Abolitionists of England. He would now show the House that this "World's Convention" had had its agents here in the United States as well as abroad. He held in his hand a message of a recent Governor of Virginia, his amiable and respected colleague near him, [Mr. *Gilmer*,] to the Legislature of his native State, accompanied by a copy of the correspondence between the Executives of Virginia and of New York, and he read some extracts with a view to show that the body called the World's Anti-Slavery Convention had its agents here in the midst of us. He quoted a passage in which Gov. Gilmer stated that he had received, under the frank of a member now upon the floor, whose name he was not at liberty under the rules of order openly to give, extracts from the proceedings of the convention—one of the facts which went to prove that that combination of British Abolitionists had papers and affiliated societies to aid and encourage them on this side of the water. In connection with this subject, the late Governor had, with true wisdom and philosophy, discussed the proposal of Abolition made by them to the people of the United States, and had very clearly and convincingly shown that the design of those who urged it was, while they gave personal freedom to the slave, to inflict political slavery on the white man—to abolish black slavery that we might have in its room that white slavery which was the lot of the serfs in some of the despotic European Governments and of the operatives and lower classes in Great Britain. These benevolent gentlemen asked us first to free our slaves, and then to make slaves of the white population, by introducing among them that distinction which marked the systems of monarchical Governments. Mr. W. observed that, wherever black slavery existed, there was found at least an equality among the white population; but where it had no place, such equality was never to be found. And that was the question to which we must be brought at last.—Look at England. He would not compare the white man of the North and the white servants there, or stop to show their inequality. The principle of slavery was a levelling principle; it was friendly to equality. Break down slavery, and you would with the same blow destroy the great Democratic principle of equality among men. [A laugh in one portion of the House.]

Mr. W. would appeal for our defence against this British Abolitionist-dissolutionist party to the Democracy of the House, and would call upon them to maintain their great principle of equality. He appealed to those who were often and well denominated the "bone and sinew" of the State, to maintain this equality among white men, and he would invoke them to beware lest in the destruction of that distinction which the hand of Nature herself had established between the black man and the white, they should at the same time destroy the equality which she had made between white man and white man.

Mr. W. went on to say, that it had been already seen that a member upon the floor of that House was an agent for the home operations as well as of the foreign operations of this anti-slavery combination. Now, he invited them to look at some of the effects that had been produced. In response to the closing appeal in the circular letter of that Joseph Sturge of whom he had yesterday had occasion to speak as an English emissary to the abolitionists of America, which advised them to direct their eyes and their efforts to the coming Presidential election, (and he wondered how many gentlemen there were here present whose seats could not be affected by that election,) they saw this English influence already unfurling the banner of the abolition and dissolution party, and nominating candidates for President and Vice President to succeed the present incumbent; that very Mr. Birney, to whose speech he had already alluded, had been set up by the British societies to be their candidate for President of the United States, and a certain Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President. This Mr. Birney—of Pennsylvania, [several voices, "no, no," of Massachusetts; then, cries of "no,"] a cosmopolite, then, I hear some gentlemen say—and this Mr. Morris were set up in prompt response to the advice of this foreign agent; and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself complained, in a note quoted in Mr. Gurley's book, that the abolitionists were becoming troublesome political candidates from their submission to test pledges, and weakening the influence of others in consequence. Now Mr. W. insisted that this alliance between the dissolution and the abolition parties, between a party abroad and a party in our own bosom, was dangerous, and most especially dangerous at this particular time, above all others. He considered the present as a most critical juncture, in consequence of our existing relations with great Britain; for the direct influence of this alliance was upon questions of peace or war. We were told that we dare not vindicate our right against that haughty power, because a black army was ready to march upon us from Canada, and the treaty making power of our own Government would immediately interpose.—What, he asked, were the questions now open between Great Britain and the United States on which this influence had a bearing? They were—

1. The question of the Northeastern boundary of Maine. Maine, he said, was the region of the "fierce Democracy" of the North. Maine had never supported the House of Braintree, (for there was a place called Braintree as well as "a place called Accomac.") The House of Braintree had a hereditary feud against the State of Maine; and he would now say to the Democracy of the North, as well as to that of the South, that it was not their property alone which the Abolitionist and Dissolutionist party would be ready to surrender. No they would be quite as ready to yield up to great Britain a little bit of *terra firma*. England would be told, he presumed, by a representative of the house of Braintree, that the treaty making power would be thrown into the breach to prevent the necessity of a war, to establish the rights whether of the North to their territory or of the South to their slaves.

There was another question involved; and that was, the territorial occupation of Oregon. In reference to that subject, Mr. W. knew, and with satisfaction bore witness, that the Representative from Massachusetts, [Mr. *Cushing*,] from whose seat he was, through his courtesy, now addressing the House, had done all that, as an American citizen, statesman, and patriot, he was bound to do. We needed on the cost of the Pacific some commercial depot and some depot of arms; but the British lion was crouching there. That was one bone of contention between the two Governments. And what was the nation told by the English American party on that subject? Mr. W. would call on Nantucket to aid him in strengthening the naval arm of the United States, by the establishment of a naval depot for the whale fishery of New England, not as an aid in the convoy of slave traders, (as had been most unreasonably said in relation to the home squadron on the Atlantic waters,) but to aid in giving security to the whale trade. But when was it proposed to establish depots not merely at the mouth of the Columbia river, but a great way south of that, in the Gulf of California, what, he again asked, would be said by this English party? We should be told that this was a mere scheme to aid the infamous slave trade, by extending our dominion in the Southwest; and they had rather submit to have the British lion repose in undisturbed security upon the territory of these States until he should gain a right of possession by mere prescription and the lapse of time. The same influence would be exerted here against securing the whale fishery in the Western seas, which amounted to not less than ten millions in value, that had been made by the gentleman from Massachusetts against the establishment of a home squadron.

[Mr. *Adams*. A home squadron in the Pacific Ocean?]

No: he said no such thing. But it had been asserted by that gentleman that the home squadron on the Atlantic coast was proposed mainly with a view to furnish convoy to the vessels of slave traders; and it might just as well be asserted that the establishment of depots for the protection of American commerce in the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California was to aid the slave traders, by extending our territory in the southwest. The occupation of Oregon might as well be said to be against Northern influence and Northern rights on the Pacific, as the establishment of a home squdron was said to be aimed against them on the Atlantic. Neither charge was true. The object, in both cases, was the advantage and safety of American commerce.

There was another international question over which this British and foreign influence would be exerted with power against our own Government; and that was the right of search upon the coast of Africa. This was an alleged right, in the maintenance of which the British Ministry seemed determined to persist. And what were our motives in resisting that determination? The self-same which had actuated and animated us in our last contest with England—the defence of "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." Was there no danger that this English-American party would be ready to yield on this point also? Would they not submit to have our vessels searched by the armed naval power of Great Britain? And if they did, what would be the consequence? The admission of the right of search would connect itself with the right of impressment; the right of impressment would involve the right of a suspicion; and the right of suspicion would be followed by the right to manacle our seamen, and drag them away, in irons, to Dartmoor prison.

Another question between the two Governments was that which respected the confiscation of American property by the colonial courts of Great Britain. The infamous minions of a subordinate British authority were to be allowed to invade the deck of an American ship, to confiscate and set free the slaves on board of her, those slaves being the property of an American citizen. Not content with politically enslaving her own white subjects in Jamaica for the sake of emancipating their slaves, and thus palpably violating the far-famed and much lauded British Constitution by depriving free born British subjects of their property without any representative voice to sanction the deed, the British Government must undertake also to emancipate our slaves wherever she might happen to find them! Was this to be tamely borne?

Another question with England had reference to the shielding of fugitive criminals against the search of law.

Another was the question involved in the Chinese controversy, on the ends and aims of Great Britain in controlling the tea trade. This was a matter which came home to New England. The question was whether, after having, by military violence, forced the poison raised in her enslaved dominions in India upon the quiet Chinese, she should assume to become mistress of the seas there also, and control the ports of that ancient empire against the rest of the world? whether she was to enjoy a monopoly not only of the opium trade, but of the tea trade also?

There was a seventh question, and one of a most dangerous character; and that had respect to our relations with Mexico and Texas. Were these relations also to be regulated by Great Britain? Was she to interpose and support military aggression upon unoffending American citizens? Were two sons of Kentucky to be shot in cold blood, because they were weary upon their march as prisoners? Were the bans to be forbidden between Texas and the United States by this same English party, lest the slaveholding portion of our territory should be extended beyond the Sabine? The foreign Abolition interest had poured into that House petition upon petition against the admission of Texas into the Union on that avowed ground, while at the same time the non-slaveholding section of the Union might push their vast boundaries beyond the Rocky Mountains? Must the slaveholding States be hemmed in by the banks of the Sabine, and see immense preponderance of territory and population thrown into the hands of the Northern States, and thus have a foreign Abolition British American influence perpetuated against them forever? Heretofore the South had had a guarantee against this; and it still had.

He knew that up to this period, as the non-slave holding population and territory extended, so had the slaveholding population and territory extended *pari passu* with it. But now, while the Gulf of Mexico forbade their advance beyond the peninsula of Florida, the non-slaveholding States of the North had a boundless stretch of mountain and plain, and woods and streams, and towering rocks and far-spreading prairies, which extended in interminable succession to the very shores of the Pacific Ocean—a vast and boundless field in which to multiply their numbers and establish and extend their influence without let or impediment. Although at present the two interests stood in the Senate twenty-six to twenty-six, to-morrow that equilibrium might be destroyed. True, if Iowa were added on the one side, Florida would be added on the other; but there the equation must stop. Let one more Northern State be admitted and the equilibrium was gone—not for a few years, but forever. The balance of interests was gone; the safeguard of American property, of the American Constitution, of the American Union, vanished into thin air. This must be the inevitable result, unless, by a treaty with Mexico, the South could add more weight to her end of the lever. Let the South stop at the Sabine, while the North might spread unchecked beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the Southern scale must kick the beam. On this subject there was an accusation against the House of Braintree, of the truth of which he was not able to speak with certainty. It had been asserted, however, that long ago—as long ago as the negotiation of the treaty between the United States and Spain—Texas, which then pertained to Louisiana, had been surrendered in exchange for the sandy and swampy peninsula of Florida.

Whether the curtailing of Southern power had been even then an object in certain quarters, Mr. W. could not say. One fact, however, had been brought out to view, (whether on good authority or not he did not pretend to know,) that although there had been so much florid declamation in a certain section of this Union against Texas for refusing to abolish slavery within her borders, yet it now appeared that when Mexico emancipated her slaves, it was charged by a certain Secretary of State then in office as being an act unfriendly to the United States. Mr. W. gave the name of the individual (but the Reporter could not catch it) on whose testimony this was said to have been lately discovered. In a pamphlet recently put forth by that person, he had declared that, having had personal access to the archives of Mexico, he there saw despatches from the American Secretary of State protesting against that act of emancipation as an act unfriendly to the United States. Mr. W. added something here about the negotiations of the treaty of Ghent, which was too imperfectly heard to be reported without hazard. The allusion was understood to be to courting Southern votes for the Presidency, but of this the Reporter is not sure.

He next adverted to another open question with a foreign power other than Great Britain. While Texas was no favorite with the Anglo-American Abolition Dissolution party, there was another State which enjoyed the warmest beams of their favorable regard; he alluded to our black sister Republic of Hayti; and it was a great object with them to get her independence recognised by this Government, for the purpose, he supposed, of seeing the Quashipompo caricature, which had once created so much merriment in the Hall, actually realized. Yes, Quashipompo was himself to be here, with his woolly head and his black skin, dressed out in all the negro finery of his diplomatic costume, as one of the foreign Ministers, and to attend the President's levees in solemn state. He would next walk into this hall, and be introduced to Southern gentlemen here as their equal, if not a little more; and the next step would be that he must be received at our entertainments, and, as a high foreign functionary, he must of course give entertainments in return. This was the sort of amalgamation so earnestly sought to be introduced by a certain class of Zealots among us. This was what Mr. W. called social amalgamation with a vengeance; amalgamation introduced, not into the country merely, but into the *Court*. And he did not doubt, if Monsieur Quashipompo should enter here with his crooked negro shins and his splay feet shining and glittering in negro splendor, and was to make his negro congee, there would instantly be some thirty or forty gentlemen of that House who would be forward in showing him every mark of affectionate welcome and personal respect and reverence. Was this to be tolerated? Was it to be endured that an English influence was to be aided and abetted in introducing here these practical tests of universal emancipation?

Here, then, Mr. W. said, were eight distinct and delicate questions in the foreign intercourse of this Government, all having a direct bearing on this fearful subject. They were not mere speculations; they were practical questions—not distant questions, which might or might not arise at some future day; they were upon the docket now for trial in the great court and chancery of nations. Here he again recapitulated them. He again insisted that they were questions of present interest, whose effects were developing themselves daily. What was their tendency? what was their political operation? What was the natural effect of this union of a great English party with an Anglo-American party among ourselves? The gentleman from Massachusetts had disclosed what was to be one of their first movements, and what was it? At this critical juncture, when we should be acting on the old and wise maxim, "in peace prepare for war," that gentleman had declared we must have no home squadron. Yes; the national defences were to be opposed, under an erroneous (he would not say a false) imputation on the present Secretary of the Navy that he had recommended that measure as a convoy to slave traders. Could it be necessary to defend that officer from an imputation like this? That gentleman had not, it was true, been long known to the country generally, though long known and esteemed in his own State; but, for the time he had been in office, he had won for himself a reputation high enough to meet and satisfy any man's ambition. The report on which this had been charged was, thank God, no obscure paper. It was a public official document, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the ablest which had proceeded from that Department for the last twenty years. One of the most distinguished scholars in the country had told Mr. W. that he was so delighted with it as a State paper that he had read it twice, from beginning to end, before rising from his seat. It had been read and approved by all, nor had he head a single objection urged against it till now. He challenged any gentleman to lay his finger on a paragraph or sentence of that report which went to corroborate the statement so perversely made by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The squadron was intended for any thing but the convoy of slave traders. He hoped the American navy, in every branch of it, was intended for the defence of the national property, in whatsoever it might consist, and of the national rights and honor; and that, wherever the American flag floated. There were objects of a domestic character connected with this home squadron very different from the convoy of slave traders; it was for the training of our seamen, officers, and sailors; it was for the sounding of our coast and the survey and draughting of our harbors, and to keep those who were disposed to be drones in the naval service hard at work. But this great and important interest, our national defence, was to be arrested and prostrated by this English party, this foreign influence. Mr. W. hesitated not to say that whoever could strike at this interest desired to see our country left defenceless in case of a war. We were to have no home squadron—no armed steamers; oh, no—they might prevent the landing of these Jamaica troops, and the pouring of them out upon our Southern plantations. Emancipation, emancipation by the aid of a foreign maritime power, was an object too dearly cherished, at home and abroad, to be given up by putting the country in a state of defence. This was the true meaning of the movement against a home squadron. And he warned gentlemen (here Mr. W's voice suddenly suffered a syncope, and the sentence was irrecoverably lost to the Reporter's ear.)

He went on to say that at this very moment there was a proposition before the country, not only for a home squadron, but a proposition by the merchants of the country to imitate the policy pursued by England, and set afloat vessels on the lakes, the Mediterranean, on the Atlantic, on every sea, as far as the people would allow the Government to go—vessels capable of being armed, though not strictly vessels of war, and which should, when war should arrive, be ready to meet the marine of England as we met that marine in the last war. When our population had been but three millions we had proved ourselves able to achieve our Independence. When it was seven millions we carried to a successful issue a second war for free trade and sailor's rights; and he was determined, so far as his efforts could go, that we should not be conquered now when our population had reached seventeen millions. But those defences which British cannon had failed to break down, were now to be broken down by a British party influence; Go on, cried Mr. W., you shall have your reward. Go on with this your moral treason, and carry it so far as to come within Chief Justice Marshall's decision in Burr's case, and you shall get your hemp! England had one naval depot at Halifax and she was making another in Bermuda. Such was the rumor. She was

planting herself at both ends of our coast, at the North and at the South. But England must be suffered to go on and prepare her dock yards and her arsenals, and to establish one depot after another; she was to make contracts to supply them, not only with her own citizens but with the merchants of Boston; she was to establish her lines of steamers, her mails were to touch from point to point, and form an unbroken line of speedy communication; every thing was to be put in readiness to facilitate the approach of a combined force to act simultaneously against the coasts of the United States; but we—we were to do nothing; we must have no home squadron, no naval depots, no steamers, nothing in the shape of defence, lest, forsooth, we should be providing defences for slave property.

Mr. W. said that, on a subject so vital and so general as this, he looked to the North as he looked to the South. He had as much confidence in the one as in the other. When war did come, if come it must, the Kentucky sailor would meet the sailor on the Chesapeake, and both would act with the sailor from New Bedford, and they would fight side by side to defend the common honor of us all. There were no dissolutionists in his section of the country. They were an unknown species. If they dared to show their faces in the South, as it seemed they did not blush to do in the North, they would meet with a very speedy and a very summary disposal. Secretly, indeed, the emissaries of this British combination were no doubt ramified through every portion of the country, but as yet they dared not show their faces and avow their designs.

Mr. W. said there were two modes in which our Federal Union was to be broken. One was that he had just adverted to, the striking down of our national defences; and, while the South should be left defenceless, to excite insurrection, and then interpose with the treaty making power. But there was another, in which the South was not merely to be abandoned to her fate, but was to be actually driven off, driven away from the residue of the Union; and this was by the enactment of a high, onerous, unequal, oppressive, unjust, unconstitutional tariff. On this point there had already been raised the invidious distinction between free labor and slave labor. Lord Palmerston, in his famous debate with the Tories of England, when they raised this cry of free against slave labor, had taught them the actual truth and philosophy of that cry, and had exposed it to its merited contempt. Yet, in the face of that demonstration, we heard the self-same cry raised by the Tory party on this side the water. If a war was to be encouraged in England for the sake of universal emancipation, and the English party here were to array themselves against the system of national defences, what must be the consequence? How dangerous must the consequences be, not only the Union, but to this English American party itself?

During the last war with England we had seen a party in New England array itself against its own Government because its peculiar local interests depended on the preservation of peace. But how vast was the difference between the last war and that which was now to happen? The English party in the neighborhood of New England would again raise the blue lights, as they did then, to guide the enemy's fleet to our shores. But now this party would make war, not to defend their own property, but to attack that of their countrymen. At that day the country had but seven millions of inhabitants, yet the moral and physical strength of the nation had proved sufficient to put down the blue-light party, who were disposed to sue for peace with the enemy. And Mr. W. had no doubt but that their successors would be defeated, dishonored, and disgraced as they had been. The abolitionists and the dissolutionists might again assemble at Hartford, and declare it against their religious sense of right to go to war with England to defend slave property; but their fate would be the same as had in religious retribution overtaken their predecessors—to be hated—to be ever after suspected—to become a by-word—and, he would not say, to be politically damned in the minds of all true-hearted Americans and of their descendants.

Mr. W. had thus far been speaking of Great Britain as of an enemy of the United States. He did not wish to be mistaken. That England was grasping in her policy; that she was Tory in her policy just now; and that she might plead the pretext of a fiery, religious, fanatical fury to assail the real interests of the United States both here and in her own dominions, he did not doubt. But he was not one who either hated or dreaded Great Britian. From England and from Scotland he derived every drop of the blood in his veins. From that fatherland we derived our laws and literature, our religion; it was the land of Shakspeare, of Milton, and of Locke; it was moreover, the land of *magna charta*. He loved her, honored her: he loved her arts; he loved her learning; he was proud of his descent from her: but he hated English arrogance; he hated English selfishness; he hated English ambition. He held it our true policy to encourage the most friendly intercourse with her, and he felt disposed as a man to add to that feeling of friendship a feeling even of veneration. But he, for one, would say that, if a war with England must come—if such a war was necessary to revive among us an American feeling, the old spirit of American pride and independence—he cared not how much blood and treasure it might cost. Let war come, rather than that we should rust in peace and suffer an English party to destroy the institutions of our country. Yes, let the war cry go forth. Again he would say that, if a war with England was necessary, and nothing else would do to awaken and revive that American pride and love of country which had achieved our independence, the sooner it came the better. Let it come, and we would soon teach the English party—the abolition dissolution party at home and abroad—that though they might succeed in leaving the land defenceless on its coast, we had still our mountain fastnesses, our hills and rocks, to fly to; we had still a country to love and a people to defend it. They would soon find that it was not here as in France—that a revolution in Paris was a revolution through the empire—that Paris was France and France was Paris. No; we would teach them that, could they take and hold every city along the seaboard, they had the nation yet to subdue; and by the time they had succeeded in harrassing the South with their black foreign regiments, they would find it high time to look out for themselves in Canada against the progress of the free white forces of a brave and an outraged people. Peace with England was no doubt our true policy; but if we could not maintain peace without degradation, it was our true policy no longer.

Mr. W. said he had hitherto been speaking against the danger of foreign influence. But, let it be remembered that the voice of that Farewell Address, which Washington bequeathed as his last legacy to his beloved country, warned us no less against the dangers of sectional influence. It warned us against the ruinous consequences of arraying the North against the South—the East against the West. Yet, what had we seen in the very teeth of that Address, solemny read in this Hall? A deliberate proposition to separate the Northern from the slaveholding States of this Union? A petition, asking not merely for a separation of this blessed Union, but denouncing—in the most offensive and irritating terms—denouncing slavery, as a despotism which ought to be destroyed by the forcible interposition of the Federal Government! A petition which asked the residue of the Union to unite against thirteen of their sister States, united with them under one Constitution! Did he ever expect to live to hear that Farewell Address of Washington denounced here, or elsewhere, as a "gag?" Yet when Mr. W. had demanded that it be solemnly read for our monition and instruction in this Hall of the National Legislature, that its warning voice might be suffered to be heard against the first attempt to dissolve the Union, the voice of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been heard, exclaiming against it as a "*Gag!*" After this, he would ask how much weight was due to that oft-repeated humbug cry of "gag—gag?" Be it remembered in the North—hear it the South—and all the isles of the sea—that when Washington's Farewell Address was in the course of reading in the American House of Representatives, it was bitterly denounced by an ex-President of the United States as a "gag!" [Cries of "no, no, he did not say that."] But I say, exclaimed Mr. W., it was so: I heard it with these ears.

Mr. *Adams* here interposed, and said that on this point the gentleman was mistaken. When the Clerk, in reading from the Address, came to that clause in which the Father of his Country called upon his countrymen to frown upon the first attempt to dissolve the Union, Mr. A. had said, "you ought to have thought of that at the time you put on the "gag." And now the gentleman might go on at his own discretion.

Mr. *Wise* resumed. He should not so far imitate the example so often set by the gentleman from Massachusetts of going on after he had been corrected in point of fact, just as if no correction had been made. Mr. W. had been mistaken: and he was glad to find that he had been in error; and that even that gentleman's passions were so far under his control that he had not been guilty of the indecency he had supposed. Mr. W. had heard, in his seat, the word "gag"—of that he had been very sure; but it appeared that he had not heard what preceded, the Clerk's voice being nearer to him than the gentleman's. The gentleman from Massachusetts was usually surrounded by such a crowd and such a *buz* that it was difficult for those at a distance always to hear him with accuracy. Mr. W. was often not heard even at the Reporter's desk.

Yet he had not been surprised at what he supposed he had heard; because the Union of these twenty-six happy independent sovereign States was a much more sacred thing than Washington's Farewell Address, sacred as that was. The thing Washington had recommended, looked for, hoped for, longed for, prayed for, was surely more sacred than the address which recommended his countrymen to preserve that thing. If it was an act unholy, partaking of sacrilege—an act from which the gentleman shrank with horror—to denounce the address, oh! how could he ask, as a son of one of the venerable patriots of the Revolution—an old man—one who had himself looked upon Washington and heard his living voice—one who had served his country well, and in return been well treated by that country—how could he bring himself to contemplate the dissolution of this Union, which Washington loved so well? How could he think for a moment on the destruction of the work of his hands, when he could not bear the thought of even speaking disrespectfully of his farewell address? Was not the gentleman trifling with things too sacred to be trifled with? Was not this Union a thing too valuable, not to us alone, but to all the nations of mankind—to every subsequent age of the world? Was this to be hazarded for such an object as attacking the slaveholders of the South? Great God! how could men become so filled, so possessed with one idea, as to lose sight of the greatest blessing of Heaven, and sacrifice the dearest interests of man, for some poor, pretty, unworthy, miserable end? Not only had the gentleman sought to array thirteen States against thirteen States—the South against the North and the North against the South—but he had set the North against the North. He denounced the friends, Mr. W. would not say of the South, but of the Constitution; for he did them the justice to believe that they were actuated by higher than mere party or sectional motives. Yes, Whigs who had voted for the Constitution—stood by its provisions to uphold the Union—who had had a sacred regard for their oaths—who had been governed by an enlarged love for the whole country, and not for a part only—men who had been actuated by feelings of true philanthropy, and had sought to preserve the greatest temporal blessing ever conferred on mankind—these—his own Northern brethren—the gentleman had denounced as "*gag politicians.*"

Mr. W. here paid some very lofty compliments to Mr. *Proffit*, but as that gentleman sat next to him, and Mr. W. directed his voice to him alone, much of them was lost save to the gentleman himself. The words "brother patriot" and "brother bondsman" reached the Reporter's desk.

There were men who went for the Union; they were true patriots. They cherished this Union as going to subserve all the ends, aims, and interests of human liberty. Whether they approved of slavery or not, Mr. W. was bound to return them his acknolwledgments. As long as slavery existed in the land, and the preservation of the Union depended on observing in regard to it the guarantees of the Constitution, they were bound to preserve these guarantees, be slavery right or wrong. And should England dare to set her foot on the North or the Northwest—if she laid her lion's paw on one negro of the South, he demanded restitution or compensation, or he went for war. Was this country in her foreign relations to be governed by the will and wishes of one section alone? Were we to go to war for the property of some of the States and not for the property of others? As regarded foreign Governments all was property alike, whether it was the wheat of Pennsylvania, the tobacco of Virginia, the manufactures of New England, or a negro belonging to a citizen of the Southern States. Whatever was on the deck of an American ship and under the protection of the American flag, must be recognised and respected as American property, and that flag must be its protection, or war must follow. And here let him say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, if we allowed England to trifle with our flag once, to touch American property in one place, we should soon teach her that she might take it in all places and at all times. If this thing was tolerated because the property was owned in the South, if would soon be repeated on the property of the North; we should soon cease to be that proud independent nation we have hitherto been, and should retrograde step by step till we returned to our colonial vassalage.

Now, what was the question before the House? It was this; Whether we would print, publish, as worthy of future and deliberate discussion, a proposal for the dissolution of this Union.

And was the gentleman from Massachusetts to be indulged in a tirade against one particular section of this Union, not for the benefit of any other section of it, but for that of every foreign despotic power? The House had done more during the three last days (and perhaps this day also) to injure our free institutions and our national credit abroad than ever had been done before since the foundation of the Union. Our enemies—the enemies of free Government—had been writing and predicting that the union of these twenty-six free States never could stand—that it must fail; and they had been exerting a corresponding influence with a view to destroy it. They looked at every unfavorable occurrence and exclaimed, "Ah! we said so! See here! See there!" Every popular outbreak that took place in any portion of this wide land, though not to compare to what was continually happening in Ireland, or even in the manufacturing districts of England, or in France, under the bayonets of a standing army, they hailed as the approach of what they so much longed for, and cried out, "See, the Union is dissolving like snow before the sun!" It would be told in Europe with exclamation, that the Ex-President of the United States had brought forward a proposition to dissolve the Union, and had seriously proposed to discuss it. What! had not enough been done already to disgrace our credit abroad? He was bound with sorrow to admit the fact. Had not enough and more than enough been done by professed friends of the Union to disgrace it before the world by breaches of public and of private faith? But what must be the effect of such an announcement on the already prostrated credit of our country? Was it not enough to alarm the money-lenders of Europe to hear that a proposition had been allowed to be introduced into the legislative hall to dissolve the Union? Would they not very naturally conclude that our Government was fast tumbling into ruin? What better than madness was it seriously to entertain a proposition like this?

But the gentleman from Massachusetts told the House that he did not himself move to dissolve the Union, but to direct a committee to make a report, assigning reasons why it was not expedient to do that just at present. And this was his defence! A committee to assign reasons why the Union need not just yet be dissolved! Why this was part of the wickedness of the scheme, and this very feature of the conspiracy in which its sublimity consisted, was to be admitted as the gentleman's defence!—Why the gentleman had, for a long time, succeeded in persuading members of this House that he was against abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia: he had actually kept up that impression for a long while. But the gentleman had been on that point just as he was on this. He was all the while aiding, in the most effectual way, the scheme of abolition, just as he was now aiding as directly the conspiracy for dissolution.

The gentleman's doctrine was, "Not yet, not yet; wait a little longer; keep up the excitement; agitate—agitate; keep the slaves in this District, like mice in a receiver, to make experiments with; make a further experiment in religious zeal; try how foreign influence will work; hold on to the bone of contention; agitate—agitate." This was the gentleman's policy. His cry was "Not now;" and that was the worst feature in the proceeding.—If he had spoken out boldly, like a man, and said, Dissolve—and dissolve now—he would have met one universal feeling of indignation in every bosom, and in every eye—and he knew it. But no—not now—agitate a little longer; and by degrees the idea will grow familiar, and the spirit of the people will be subdued. He avowed his purpose not to dissolve now; but if they of the South should continue to defend themselves by parliamentary rules of proceeding, then——

Mr. W. said further, that at the proper time he should ask to be excused from voting on the resolution of censure. He had formerly excepted against the gentleman from Massachusetts as a Judge when he sought a trial; and he should now decline voting as a Judge on that gentleman. The gentleman had brought himself into his present situation, he had no one to blame for it but himself, if he had been the subject of animadversion either by Mr. W. or others. He it was who was the subject matter of this whole proceeding, and of course the remarks of those who took part in it must be somewhat personal. Mr. W. could have wished to be spared the painful task of speaking of the gentleman either in praise or censure. Personally Mr. W. had not censured him; politically he had. If he had used any severity, it had been directed exclusively against the gentleman's political course. If, in any assembly like this, some wild brute should be let loose, every one knew what their course must be—either to kill or to cage him. If he heard of a phrensied wretch *running a muck*, as it was called, striking at and destroying all he met, there was but one thing to be done—the unhappy being must be killed, even though his rage proceed from mania. If an imbecile assaulted one, he might be handled *moliter manu*, and thus restrained. But should the offender be found wrapped in the panoply of age, of station, or even of imbecility itself, still, if he were capable of mischief, and was desperately and wickedly bent on mischief, we forgot his age, and thought only of the interests to be endangered. If he were old and respectable, and even venerable, and yet through monomania should be found administering poison or applying the torch of the incendiary, how old or how venerable soever he might be, he must be met, and the mischief, if possible, prevented.

It was in this light that Mr. W. viewed the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts. He did not wish to be understood as comparing him with either of these supposed persons; he disclaimed it. The gentleman was honored, time-honored, hoary—but he could not add, with wisdom. The gentleman had immense power, the power of learning, the power of station, the power of fame, the power of age, the power of eloquence, the power of the pen, and any man was greatly mistaken who should say or think that that gentleman was *mad*. The gentleman might say with an Apostle, "I am not mad, most noble Festus," though he could not add, "but speak forth the words of truth and soberness."—All who knew him would say he was not mad. In a political, not in a personal sense, Mr. W. would say, and with entire sincerity of heart, the gentleman was far more wicked than weak. A mischief might be done by him; Mr. W. believed he was disposed to do it, and would wield his immense intellectual, moral, and political power to effect it.—That mischief was the dissolution of this Union; and the agent of that dissolution, should it ever be effected, Mr. W. did in his heart believe he would be the gentleman from Massachusetts. Governed by his reputation, by his habits, by all considerations arising from the belief of personal wrongs, his passions were roused, and his resentment and his vengeance would be wreaked on the objects of his hatred if he could reach them. If this state of mind were monomania, then it was hereditary: no matter what might be its cause, it was dangerous—deadly. The gentleman was astute in design, obstinate and zealous in power, and terrible in action, and an instrument well fitted to dissolve the Union. Although Mr. W. could not give a direct vote on the resolution, he believed it his duty to his constituents to express this as his sincere and deliberate opinion of that gentleman. Nor did he believe it was his own opinion alone, but the opinion of many others in this Hall; and of thousands out of it.

That one should so have outlived his fame! that one who had served his country so long should almost cancel her debt of gratitude for all his many services! it was very grievous: it was grievous to be compelled to speak this of an old man—of one who had even reached a higher place in the honors of his country than his father—one who ought now to be the father of that country—against whom no one would or could utter a derogatory word—to whom the young should go to learn lessons of wisdom and patriotism—who should be teaching precepts of the great father of his country—who had seen his glorious countenance and heard him speak. * * *

Oh! the contrast! To think of the veneration, the honor, the reverence with which his person might have been loved and cherished—the weight that would have attached to every word he uttered, so that the moment he rose to speak every breath should be hushed, and that vast Hall be silent as the tomb—to think how he would have been looked upon with awe approaching to dread, as the last link that bound this age to the Revolutionary Fathers. Let each member of the House endeavor to realize what that gentleman might thus have been—and then look at him to-day—at the situation he now occupied in the legislative halls of his country! Should Mr. W. describe who it was that was the object of the present proceeding? and what he was? * * * * * * Oh? no, no, no, no. The gentleman from Massachusetts possessed a brighter imagination than Mr. W.—let him paint to himself the contrast between what he might do, and what he was now doing. All he could say was, to thank God that the gentleman, great as he was, neither had, nor was likely to have, sufficient influence to excite a spirit of disunion throughout the land. Mr. W.'s reliance was on the public virtue. They would learn the gentleman's object with a regret such as none could feel but those who loved their country as did the people of this Union. The gentleman was politically dead; dead as Burr—dead as Arnold. The people would look upon him with wonder; would shudder, and retire.

Yet good might come out of all this. It would show to the North generally the real character of that influence which was at work in the midst of this land and the true tendency of the principles of that gentleman and his associates.

The gentleman had expressed his surprise to see an objection to the memorial come from him.

[Mr. *Adams*, (with vehemence,) No, sir!]

Well "from that quarter," was, perhaps, the expression. In reply, Mr. W. would say that he was more surprised to hear such a thought uttered in regard to himself. All who knew him knew that he had ever been, whether in the South or in the North, a strenuous advocate for the perpetuity of this Union.

The question on the petition itself was a distinct question from that on the resolution of censure.—On the former question Mr. W. should vote; and he should take a course on that subject which was designed to try how many friends upon that floor the Union actually had. With his consent there should no motion be made to lay the question of reception on the table, but the naked question of reception should itself be put to the House. Let it come to each man, "Will you receive such a petition?" The gentleman should be put to the test if Mr. W. could effect that object. He wanted to see a test on this subject, not among the people, but among *politicians*. He wished to put them in a predicament in which, if they voted to receive this memorial, they should take the consequences for all time to come; or, if they refused to receive it, to tell him on what ground they could hereafter vote to dissolve the Union. Here was the true line between the right of petition and the rights of legislation; and in the great ardor in behalf of the one, the other seemed to have been most entirely forgotten.

With these remarks, Mr. W. had done with the subject forever. He left it to the House to decide what course they would pursue with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The tendency of all Governments is towards corruption and despotism. So strongly was this truth impressed upon Mr. Hamilton,—the first leader of the party now under the control of Mr. Clay,—that he scrupled not to declare corruption to be a necessary ingredient in the administration of government; and that it ought to be employed in our own.—When we look back to the past, and compare the principles of Mr. Hamilton with the avowed purposes of his successor, Mr. Clay, we are forced to the conclusion that the latter is but laboring to carry out the views of the former. What are the leading measures proposed by Mr. Clay, and sustained by his party? We offer the following imperfect list to the consideration of the public; and ask, in all sincerity, whether we exaggerate or do him or the party injustice. We state the *substance* of the measures;—leaving it to the public to determine what are their inevitable effects on the *principles* of the constitution and the *morals* of the people; in other words, their tendencies towards corruption and despotism.

First. To TAX *the whole people of the United States* with the view of raising money to vest in bank stocks in connection with private corporators, chiefly large capitalists—giving to these private corporators and capitalits privileges denied to the rest of the American people—endowing them with power to determine the value of the whole property and labor of the country, and placing them, in their appointment and conduct, beyond the reach of responsibility either to the government or the people. *See Mr. Clay's bank projects.*

Second. To TAX *the whole people of the United States* with the view of raising money to purchase lands;—to sell these lands to capitalists at a minimum price, that they may speculate on the poor settlers of the soil; and, after deducting about 30 per cent. from the proceeds to support a hireling band of partizan office-holders, to give the balance to the State Legislatures, as a bribe to secure their co-operation and support. *See Mr. Clay's Distribution Scheme.*

Third. To TAX *the whole people of the United States* to raise money with the view of sustaining the private speculations and enterprizes of privileged capitalists and corporators; and to squander it amongst a servile horde of partizan favorites and retainers in the way of jobs and contracts;—and at the same time, to secure power and jurisdiction over the property and persons of the citizens of the States. *See Mr. Clay's Maysville Road Bill, and others under the system of Internal Improvement.*

Fourth. To TAX *the whole agricultural interest of the country*,—its only real and substantial support,—with the view of raising money to give to organized and privileged capitalists and corporators who may have vested their funds in manufactures;—thus unjustly robbing the industrious and productive classes,—making one interest tributary to another,—and concentrating around himself and his friends the monied men of the nation. *See Mr. Clay's High Tariff Schemes.*

Fifth. To TAX *the whole people of the United States* at the rate of 7 per centum per annum, on eihteen or twenty millions of dollars, in order that a foundation may be laid for a national debt, and an opportunity offered for capitalists and corporators advantageously to invest their funds; instead of using the credit of government without any costs whatever to the people;—thus, at one and the same time, laying the corner stone of a vast funded debt, and placing the interests of capitalists and corporators before those of the government and the people.—*See Mr. Clay's Loan Bill of the Extra Session.*

Sixth. To strike at the legal obligation of *private contracts* between man and man—to go back to the past, and in defiance of the constitution, to cancel all debts, however honestly contracted—and, in opposition to all law, human and Devine, to *legalize* a disregard of all *moral* obligations,—encouraging perjury, and fraud with the fruits of honest industry, and recklessly extending the fatal principles of "*repudiation*" amongst states and individuals. *See Mr. Clay's Bankrupt Law.*

Seventh. To strike at the constitution of the country itself—the sacred work of wise, and good and venerated men—to remove the safeguards thrown around the several departments—to concentrat eall practical power into the hands of one department of which he is a member, and where, *as a member*, he openly defies the will of his constituents and of the people of the states; and, at the same time, to prevent the exercise of an authority which has heretofore so happily thwarted his schemes of ambition and corruption. *See Mr. Clay's proposition in regard to the Veto power.*

These are the "*seven plagues*" of Federalism, under the modern name of whiggery. We have set them precisely in the view in which we regard them, and in which we think they ought to be regarded. The catalogue might be extended without injury to truth;—for we have not enumerated that fiendish scheme of opening the halls of Congress to incendiary petitions, which has already proved so disastrous to the public peace—which threatens, in the future, disunoin and an exterminating civil war,—and which Mr. Clay, with a large majority of his party, has constantly defended and sustained.—Enough is already set down to warn those of his party, who yet love their country, against the mischiefs which must ensue should this man and the principles of his party be ever found in the ascendant. This event would be the herald of disarters which never did, and never can, terminate but in *Despotism.*

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The proceedings of the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh, affords us an opportunity of saying something on the position now occupied by the Democratic party in this State, and what should be its future policy.

We have not the slightest doubt, that, since the last elections, an immense change in the opinions of the people has been silently but steadily working in favor of the Democratic party. We say in favor of the Democratic *Party*, because we believe there has always been a large majority of the people sincerely and devotedly attached to the principles of which that party is the representative. At this day it will not be denied that the victories of the Whigs in this State were gained by the vilest misrepresentations. They were achieved not so much by appeals to the prejudices and evil passions of man's nature—numerous and low as these appeals were—as by the systematic misrepresentation by the Whig presses and orators of their principles and the deliberate perversions of those of their adversaries. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to refer to one or two points. They falsely stated the amount of the expenditures of the then administration and charged it with being on principle in favor of extrxavgance, they called themselves the friends of economy; time and their conduct since in power have proved that the falsity of their statement of fact was only equalled by the hypocrisy of their profession of principle: on the great and turning question of the currency, they represented the democratic party as favoring the extension of banking and other corporate privileges and powers, and themselves as the advocates of the masses. We have referred to these points mereley as illustrations; but their course was much the same with regard to any subject which has formed the ground of division between the two great parties of the country ever since their origin. By these means they succeeded in persuading a confiding and generous people that in yielding their support to them they were only yielding it to principles which they had always *loved* and cherished—principles which in truth were then and always had been the peculiar and exclusive property of the democratic party, but which the Whigs to meet the temporary occasion falsely and fraudulently assumed. The log cabin and coon skin pageants were collateral matters to delude the unthinking, to drown sober reflection and keep up excited feeling. Their great weapon of controversy was misrepresentations of their opinions and of ours. The democratic press in our humble opinion pursued at that juncture an unfortunate policy. Instead of taking high and lofty grounds of principle particularly on the great question which then agitated, and yet agitates the bosom of society—that of the currency, it permitted itself to be seduced into merely collateral matters and the discussion of immaterial issues. We do not mean to give offence. Perhaps had this course been steadfastly pursued the result would have been the same. Perhaps the clamor of misrepresentation was too loud to have permitted the calm and even voice of truth to have been heard. But we thought and think now that the position taken by the democratic press in this State was not so high and lofty as that which was assumed elsewhere. We did not fight under the banner of principle which our great leaders had unfurled. The effect of this was a want of that union and energy in our ranks which the consciousness of one great leading principle would have inspired—and the result was defeat. So much for the past; we have only referred to it for the purpose of drawing instruction for the present. In another article we shall pursue these views.—*Washington Republican.*

Retrenchment.—Who can doubt that the feds are in favor of retrenchment? The Secretary of the Navy asks for an appropriation of one and a half millions for his Department. This is an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in one Department in one year! The Secretary of the Treasury asks for an increased tariff, for a new issue of five millions of Treasury notes, and for permission to negotiate a loan for twelve years of six and a half millions. The Postmaster General calls for assistance, and the Secretary of War for enlarged means to the extent of many millions more. Who, then, can doubt that the Feds are in favor of retrenchment?—*Knoxville Argus.*

VERY POLITE.... *The Chairman of the Committee on Banks in the Pennsylvania Legislature, has issued a private circular to the Banks of Philadelphia, inquiring* WHEN IT WILL BE CONVENIENT TO PAY THEIR DEBTS, *like honest men.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican party of Mecklenburg County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, (being the 1st day of March,) to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. It is earnestly requested that the Democracy from all parts of the County be in attendance, in order that a ticket may be selected that will give general and cordial satisfaction.

MR. HENRY'S ACCEPTANCE.

We have received the Fayetteville *Carolinian* of the 9th instant, containing the letter of LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq., accepting the nomination of the Raleigh Convention: he is now in the field, the Democratic candidate for Governor. We are very sorry that it came to hand too late for us to give the letter of acceptance in this week's Jeffersonian; it is a dignified, clear, and eloquent production—reflecting equal honor on the author and the noble cause of which he has consented to be the standard bearer in our State. The Convention made a happy selection of a champion to fight the battle of Democarcy, as all our friends will cordially agree on reading this letter, which shall appear in our next paper. Mr. H. accepts the nomination in the following eloquent terms:

"The exalted motives of patriotism that called together, at this inclement season of the year, at so great a distance from their homes, such a large Convention of *Planters*, *Farmers*, and *Mechanics*—truly representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the People in their primary meetings, prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party—that Convention too, in its action, influenced by *no leaders*, or *aspiring politicians*, but proceeding under the dictates of their own judgement, and zealously resolved upon the good of their suffering country—*all these considerations*, united with my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles, and the deep impression that our common country is bleeding under wounds inflicted by infatuated party leaders, have determined me to accept the honored banner of my party, and to bear it with my best ability, incompatible as I know it is, with my feeble health, and the retired habits of my life, *trusting under Providence*, to the justice of our cause, and to the zealous co-operation of every Democrat *who loves his principles for the sake of his country.*"

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Are positively not worth cumbering our columns with. Nothing of interest has transpired in either House since our last, except the *triumph* of the incendiary agitator *Adams* in the attempt made to censure him for presenting a pitition to dissolve the Union. After consuming six whole days in a pretended defence of himself, but which was really a tirade of abuse upon the Southern people, by the aid of a few Southern traitors, (they can be considered in no other light) he got the whole matter laid upon the table---an indirect rejection of the Resolution of censure. What think the people of this! The question was then taken on the reception of the petition to dissolve the Union; and the House decided not to receive it, by a vote of noes 166, yeas 40....Yes, FORTY members, all Federalists but two, voted that this petition to dissolve the Union, should be received and acted on.

Mr. *Adams* then triumphantly remarked, that he had two more petitions praying a dissolution of the Union; but as the House seemed then to be in a bad humor, he would reserve them for a future occasion! And this man finds Southern Whigs on the floor of Congress to back and sustain him!

Mr. BENTON has presented a bill to postpone the operations of the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of next July, which will doubtless be agreed to, and here ends our chapter of Congressional proceedings! Three months of the session have fled and they have passsed a bill to pay themselves, and then passed another to *borrow* the money to do it with! These are all the laws they have passed. The balance of their time has been devoted (in the House) to useless wrangling and scenes of disgraceful strife that it must be painful for the members themselves in their cooler moments to look back upon. We really think it is high time the people every where should speak out; they should indignantly tell their representatives to do the business for which they were commissioned, or break up and come home. They are disgracing our national character, and doing much to weaken the confidence of the world in the stability of a republican government—in the people's capacity to choose their own rulers.

The following remarks of the *Globe*, touching the disorderly proceedings of Congress, are well timed and true:

"*Character of Congress.*—Every body must be sensible that the scenes of disorder, together with the delays which render the deliberations of Congress almost futile, are calculated to have a most unfortunate influence, both at home and abroad, on our Republican institutions. For this reason we have, as far as justice to our friends in Congress would permit, veiled in our reports the worst features of the brawls which have occurred. But we observe that the Federal and Administration press—the New York Herald—the Boston Atlas—the *Tyler* organ at Columbus, Ohio—the Alexandria Gazette—are all anxiously employed to make the impression that Congress, as a whole, is utterly degraded—that both parties are equally engaged in the suicidal, disreputable work of subverting the exalted and dignified character which should ever belong to the Representative body of the nation, and that, therefore, no hope of reform, and a restoration of its respectability is to be indulged. From the letter of our New York correspondent, which we published yesterday, it will be perceived how deeply these impressions are already made at a distance.

"It is not true, we believe, that either party, in or out of Congress, as a party, seek to disparage the Representative body. That some malcontents may, is possible. But it is most flagrantly untrue that the Democracy of either House have, in the slightest manner, contributed to the scenes of confusion, or the obstruction of business, which a portion of the Whig majority are constantly getting up. We have had an examination of the reports of the House made, that we might be enabled to point the public eye to various occasions when the order of the House has been prostrated, and we give it below, that any one having the newspaper reports may recur to them, and see who are the actors. In not a solitary instance have we found that any of the Democratic party have been the aggressors and scarcely even participators, in the excitement engendered.

"The violent feeling which has grown up in Congress among certain members, all must have perceived, is confined to the leaders of the Whig party. Mr. *Clay*, it will be remembered, at the last session, attacked personally the President's friends, marking a portion of them with contumelious epithets; and Mr. *Wise*, then and at this session, has resented it, has assailed Mr. *Clay* in Congress, and in a letter in the newspapers—and has been assailed in turn by Mr. *Adams* on the score of Mr. *Cilley's* death. He has thrown off the prompting of that fatal affair, and imputed the stern terms which made blood the only alternative, to Mr. *Clay*. All these things, together with Mr. *Adams'* late move, have begotten the most deadly feeling of hostility between the different fractions of the Whig party, which are continually breaking out, and marring all harmony in the halls of Congress. No Democrat has shared in these violent dissensions. They have not encouraged these feuds in order to aggravate riot in the House, (unlike the Whigs in this, who even provoked it, when the Democrats were in the majority,) to lay the responsibility among the people, on their political opponents. The Democrats do not, it is true, interfere on behalf of either of the belligerents, because they know that, as in case of war between man and wife, the person who interferes to reconcile them, brings their united force on his own head. The Democrats in Congress have been quiet lookers on. The responsibility of wasting publictime—the public money—the high repute of the Representative body and of the Government, must rest on those who wield the power of both. An episode to the Congressional drama will be found in the letters of Messrs. *Wise*, *Upshur*, and *Botts*, which we publish in another column."—*Globe.*

STARTLING FACTS.

It requires the master mind of Mr. CALHOUN to touch the most intricate subjects and make them plain to the most ordinary mind. We had no accurate idea of the embarrassed and alarming condition of our Government until reading his recent speech on the bill to issue Treasury notes, in which a luminous view is given of our finances and the system of reform and retrenchment called for by the public interests. We shall publish the whole speech so soon as our space will permit; and will now only call attention to some of his facts, which must startle men of all parties.

Mr. CALHOUN takes the statement in the Message of the President, that the expenditures of this year will be near *thirty-three millions*, and adding to this the public debt of *seventeen millions*, shows a debt for the year against the Government of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. After noting the assertion of Mr. *Evans*, that the Administration did not intend to retrench, he continued—I ask you, as honest men, where are you to get the money from to pay this debt? You have given away the public lands; and the revenue from customs, at the highest calculation, will not amount to more than *fifteen millions*, (unless the already high Tariff duties are increased, which the South will not submit to,) and this will leave a clear public debt of THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS to be provided for somehow—and how? Are you going on from year to year to accumulate a public debt at this rate, and in time of peace, too?

About this matter there can be no doubt;—it is a round question of dollars and cents, that every man can calculate for himself. And, unless the people are prepared to subscribe to the Federal doctrine, that "a national debt is a national blessing," they had better send men to Washington who will *practise* as well as preach economy and retrenchment. Federal Whigs will never do it.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH.

The reader will not fail to read attentively the very interesting speech of Mr WISE in to-day's Jeffersonian. It is replete with well authenticated facts on a subject of the deepest importance to the Southern people. He proves beyond question, that British Abolitonists are leagued with a powerful party in our own country, in a crusade against the institution of slavery in the southern States, and against the existence, too, of the Union itself. Of this we have long since been satisfied; but the FACTS submitted by Mr. WISE place the matter beyond a doubt. Hence the disposition evinced on the part of our Government, through the influence of Mr. *Webster*, to concede to Great Britain the right of detaining and searching at pleasure our ships on the coast of Africa;—hence the tardiness of Government to demand from that nation of robbers prompt satisfaction for the outrage committed at Nassau in the liberation of the slaves of American citizens. Mr. W. handles the matter with a giant's hand; and we beg the reader's particular attention to one remark of his—that for the protection of their right of property, the Southern people must *look to the Democracy in Congress from the North.* The Democrats have constantly warned their fellow citizens of this fact, and now they have it from a Whig leader, distinguished for his manly independence and fearless adherence to truth and justice.

A meeting of the Whigs at Memphis, Tennensee, lately appointed Mr. *Clay* and Mr. *Preston* to take charge of the interests of that State in the U. S. Senate, inasmuch as Tennessee has no Senators elected according to law. A very proper selection. They both contemn the will and wishes of their own Constituents, and are, therefore, like stray curs, at the service of any body who will employ them.

The Courthouse at Decatur, Dekalb Co., Ga., was destroyed by fire a few days since, together with all the papers belonging to the offices of the County Clerks.

Messrs *Colquitt* and *Cooper*, two of the newly elected Democrats from Georgia, have taken their seats in Congress. Their appearance there must have made their Federal Whig colleagues feel *queer.*

"*What has become of the Money?* is a question one may hear at any time of day about this City. One year of Whig rule has not yet elapsed, and the nation is bankrupt. Checks amounting to more than half a million of dollars have been presented to the Treasurer of the United States, and cannot be paid because there is nothing in the Treasury to pay them with.—How much money was in the Treasury a year ago? How much has the Government realized since then from loans and the revenue? It is all gone, and the cry for more is louder than ever."

So says the Washington *Union Democrat;* and there is no doubt of its truth. Then we would ask in sober seriousness—is such a party fit to be entrusted with the administration of the Government? If they, with *five millions* to start upon, in less than one year bankrupt the Treasury, and get us in debt *seventeen millions*, what will be our condition at the end of four years under the same rulers? Pause and ponder!

"The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian seems bent on making political small change of the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, notwithstanding Mr. Haywood has stamped the whole business as bad currency. How often has the Jeffersonian to be reminded that it was the locofoco Marshal of the District, a man after his (the Jeffersonian's) own heart, who incurred all this expense? We would give a sixpence to hear the Jeffersonian man mention this fact to his readers."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

There, now; fork over the sixpence, gentlemen. But we can balance accounts, by our offering you a sixpence to tell the truth about the matter to the readers of the Greensborough Patriot. Tell them, then, that it is *not* the Marshal of the District of Columbia (a locofoco as you say) who is responsible for the extravagant waste of the public money at the funeral of Gen. Harrison; he had orders from *Daniel Webster*, and the other members of the Whig Cabinet, to make the outlay, and when it was made it was by them approved, and sent to Congress for their approbation. This cannot be denied.

Gen. Jackson.—Resolutions have passed the Legislature, both of Ohio and of New York, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law to refund to Gen. JACKSON the fine of one thousand dollars imposed upon him while in defence of New Orleans.

John C. Colt, indicted for the murder of Samuel Adams, and whose trial has created much excitement in New York, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will doubtless be hung.

A Strange Procedure!—A New York paper says, that *Colt*, the murderer, having applied for a new trial, the Judges of the Court met, and decided to choose one man from each ward of the city, and let them say whether or no he should have a new trial! Such a cringing to popular phrenzy would be a reproach upon the judiciary of the country. We hope it is not true.

"*Excellent.*—A man in Sweeden loses his right to vote if he gets drunk three times."—*Exchange paper.*

If such a law had existed in the United States at the beginning of 1840, how many *ciderites* would have been entitled to vote for "old Tip" at the last Presidential election?

The Hon. *William Norwood*, formerly a Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, died at his residence near Hillsborough, on the 29th ultimo.

Another Bank Failure.—The Bank of Pennsylvania has gone to the dogs, like the Girard Bank. It had on deposite five hundred thousand dollars belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, as a fund set apart to pay the interest on her public debt---all of which has been squandered to bolster up the Bank in its speculations. Oh, the beauties of the banking system!

☞ We place the name of Mr. HENRY under the "*hornet's nest*" to-day; and we have never hoisted the colors for any man in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian yet, who was not triumphantly elected.

Mark that! Whigs.

That disreputable retailer of private conversation's *John M. Botts*, member of Congress from the Richmond, Va., District, has raised another question of veracity with Judge *Upshur*, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. B. stated that in a conversation with him of several hours, the Secretary had declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Judge U. says in reply, that he not only never uttered such sentiments to Mr. B., but that he does not recollect to ever have conversed with him for "several hours" on any subject. Mr. B's rejoinder is accompanied by certificates which prove the Judge's memory to be very oblivious, or his veracity not such as it has been hitherto esteemed. We believe, however, *Botts* would forge certificates, if pushed.

The Florida war is not yet ended, as the Whigs promised it should he in six months after they got power. The last news from the seat of war is, that the most important chief yet captured (Tigertail) had escaped from the barracks at Tampa Bay, and that a body of troops had just achieved a "glorious victory" over a band of stragling Indians—having killed one and wounded another, as they supposed, seeing trails of blood, while one soldier was killed, and two severely, if not mortally wounded!

The Burlington, N. J., Gazette, says:—"The weather has been extremely mild for some days past, so much so that rhubarb in the gardens about town is beginning to sprout; gooseberries to push their buds and the lilacks to smell as if on the eve of coming into leaf. Warm winters are said to be unhealthy. How it may be abroad we know not. But at home we find the saying realized. Scarlet fever is now prevailing as an epidemic among us. Several deaths have occurred, and others are extremely ill."

The winter here, too, has been mild, and some portions even warm to an extraordinary degree. This is now the middle of February, and we have not had snow enough to cover the ground even; and vegetation looks as foward as it usually does a month hence. The peach buds are nearly ready to burst forth. Though the weather has been thus warm, our section of country is very healthy, and we hear of no symptoms of sickness. We, however, very much fear a premature spring is at hand.

Important from Harrisburg.—It will be seen by our Harrisburg letter, that the clause in the Bank Bill, *compelling the Banks to resume specie payments immediately*, was passed in the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 74 to 14; and our correspondent expressed an opinion that the bill will pass both Houses. This s indeed important.

Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The State of Mississippi has in a few years lost near four hundred thousand dollars by going in copartnership with, and loaning her credit to various Banking and other corporations. The last legislature of this State commenced the same business of loaning her credit to bolster up that of tottering corporations; and unless the people interpose, they may soon find themselves groaning under a load of taxes like their brethren of Mississippi.

Mitchell, the forger and ex-member of Congress, has been admitted to bail, and released from prison, in consequence of ill-health.

The London Times says, that *Piere Joseph Soete* died in the prison at Ghent in May, 1841, having been there confined sixty-three years. He was condemned in 1773 to be broke on the wheel for murdering a girl, but his punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life. He was then 17 years old. He was liberated in 1814, but begged for permission to return to his dungeon, where he spent the remainder of his days.

From the North Carolina Standard.

GOOSE QUILLS vs. SOAP AND TOWELS.

It will be recollected that Gov. *Morehead*, in the canvass of 1840, was exceedingly horrified at the extravagance of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration, and Col. *Wheeler's* shrubbery was never forgotten, while in bold relief was paraded the immense amount expended for *soap* and *towels* in the Departments at Washington; and the Governor never failed to excite merriment in his facetious remarks as to the objects and purposes of this *pool of lather.* Now, as fair play is a jewel, we will respectfully inquire of His Excellency how much has been expended in his *Department* for *towels* and soap--but we will present for his consideration, of which he may avail himself in the next canvass, the "writing and ciphering propensities" of his own party in this State *close at home.* Would it be believed that One Hundred and Fifty Dollars had been expended by our *Whig* officers in too years for *goose quills and steel pens alone?* Yet so it is. Here are the items "by authority":

2 cards Metallic Pens (Executive Office)	$2 00
4 bunches Quills (Secretary of State)	3 50
2 " " (Compt's Office)	1 40
1 card Metallic Pens (Treasurer)	1 00
2 " " (Gov. Office)	2 00
1 bunch Quills fine, do.	1 00
1 1-2 doz. Steel Pens, at 75 cts. (Treasurer)	1 31
4 cards Steel Pens (Governor)	4 00
9 doz. Metallic Pens, fine, (Sec'y of State)	9 00
3000 Quills, fine, at 27-50	82 50
2 bunches Quills (Sec'y Hill)	2 00
1 card Steel Pens (Executive Office)	1 00
1 " " (Treasurer's Office)	1 00
1 " " do.	60
1500 Quills, at $30	45 00
	$157 31

The whole bill of stationary is *Eight Hundred and Eighty Dollars!*

Now, His Excellency will please inform the people next summer, as he *washed* the Democrats in 1840, whether the Whigs do not deserve to be *inked* in 1842. It must be apparent from this list if they were in the hands of Major Jack Downing at least, he would have enough to "write and cypher up creation." But in all seriousness, is it not outrageous extravagance? And with what grace can the Governor condemn *soap and towels* in 1840 and justify *goose quills* in 1842. We shall see.

CONTRAST.

Financiering of the Whig Reformers.----With an outfit of *five millions* of Treasury Notes on the fourth of March last----with four millions increase of the taxes----with a twelve million loan authorized at the extra session----with a new law authorizing an additional issue of five millions of Treasury notes, we find from the money article of yesterday's New York Herald, that the custom house at New York cannot pay its officers, and the Government drafts are dishonored at the Bank of Commerce, its fiscal agent in that city, which receives all its deposites.—*Globe.*

"*Herald Money Article.*----The Government drafts are dishonored at the Bank of Commerce, in common with all other claims upon it. Even the salaries at the Custom house due to-day, remain unpaid, the money appropriated to that purpose having been used to protect some Treasury notes, that otherwise would have been protested. Another specimen of Government finance, will be found in some Florida operations. It appears that the Government is paying out in Florida, for liabilities, or near $390,000 due in that quarter, Merchants' Bank of Boston notes. That institution, it will be remembered, was constituted a fiscal agent at the same time of the Bank of Commerce in this city. The operation of paying out its notes in Florida, is probably to give the Bank thirty to forty days time, as they will come back directly upon it. While the Government is in this disgraceful position, Congress is spending its time listening to the vagaries of a monomaniæ."

TREASON.

Who is John Quincy Adams? "Is he a God, that we should fear him?" How comes it that he, the great memorandum book of the American people, takes it upon himself to regulate the people of the South and Southwest; and to read lectures to free presses for daring to write what he speaks, and to censure him for calm and deliberate *treason.* Not the treason of Benedict Arnold, or of Aaron Burr; conceived in dark places, and whispered in wild islands, or by silent rivers—but treason concocted in New England and published on the floor of Congress in the form of a petition to the American people. Would any man listen to a prayer to God asking for the overturning of his throne, and the destruction of his power? If not, why should the creatures of power merely, listen to a prayer to destroy that power, even though it came from New England through the mouth of a son of a Revolutionary leader? When the first gun echoed wildly amid the grey of the morning, before the fight at Lexington commenced, old Samuel Adams---like Samuel the prophet---as he ran for his life from his hiding place at Cambridge, exclaimed: "Great God! what a glorious morning!" And now, when faction prevails in the land----when honesty and virtue sicken and die by the altars of liberty, can the descendant of Samuel, or one bearing his name, as he pulls out the corner stone of our blessed Union, be ready to exclaim: "Oh! hell! what a bloody evening!" We cannot believe that John Quincy Adams is a mad man: but, unless he is, charity can find no apology for his actions, and mercy no covering for his crimes. We leave him to his country and to his God. If one condemns him unjustly, the other before whom he must shortly appear, will make every thing right.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, January 20, Sunday, P M.

Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, Judge Kent charged the jury in the caseof Jno. C. Colt. It was an impartial charge, I think, though by the great mass of the populace it was deemed rather too strongly inclined to the side of mercy.

The jury returned into court this morning at 4 o'clock, *with a verdict of murder in the first degree.*

Colt, who, I am told, had been confident of a verdict of manslaughter in the second or third degree, was overwhelmed with grief and amazement when he heard the word guilty pronounced by the foreman.

Notice was then given by the counsel for Colt, that a bill of exceptions would be filed for taking the case up to the Court of Errors. It is not at all likely that the effort will prevail. Colt will be hanged.

Whist I am writing, a thousand boys are roaming the streets, with the whole trial, including the charge of Judge Kent and the verdict of the jury, for sale. The whole is embellished by a series of wood-cuts of the most disgusting character.

MR. HAMPTON: Will you have the goodness to announce the following list of appointments for me in the Jeffersonian? The Lord willing, I expect to preach in Charlotte on the 20th February; 23rd at Sardis Church; that night in Yorkville; 24th at Union M. H.; 25th at Antioch, at night; 26th at Antioch; 27th at Zoan, on Broad River; 2nd of March at Long Creek in Lincoln County, that night at Mr. File's, near Tuckasege Ford; 3rd at Mr. File's.

The Yorkville Compiler and Rutherfordton paper will please give the above one or two insertions and oblige a friend. J. M. THOMAS.

Feb. 15, 1841.

Married,

In this County, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Nolen, Mr. *William H. Baker* to Miss *Martha A. Stephens*; also, on the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. *W. Hudson* to Miss *P. Winchester*, daughter of W. D. Winchester, Esq.

In Lincoln County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hamby, Mr. *William T. Shipp* to Miss *Harriet*, daughter of Robert Johnson, Esq.

Died,

At Washington City, on the 2d instant, *William Lowndes*, infant son of Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of North Carolina.

On the 9th instant, at the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, very suddenly, *Andrew Derr*, Esq., aged 66 years and 21 days—leaving an affectionate wife, a numerous family of children, and a wide circle of friends to lament their bereavement. Mr. D. had for a number of years been a member of one of the christain churches, and throughout a long life of ardent industry and careful economy, during which he laid up an ample competence of this world's goods, he sustained an irreproachable character for honesty and integrity—with all who knew him, "his word was as good as his bond." He wronged no man intentionally; was kind and hospitable, and ever ready to assist the really needy. His best eulogy is to be found in the universal respect entertained for him by those who best knew the deceased, and by all who had ever shared his warm friendship. But he has been snatched away, and now rests, we hope, in a better and purer world than this.

In Yorkville, Gibson Co., Tenn., on the 13th ultimo, Maj. *George Locke*, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., aged 44 years and one month. Mr. L., wherever known, was highly and universally esteemed as a worthy citizen, and a humane and honest man. He has left a wife and eight small children to mourn the loss of their best earthly friend. They mourn not, however, as those without hope; Mr. *Locke* bore his sickness with great christian fortitude, and died resigned, in the lively hope of an eternity of bliss.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...p

Dr. Thomas Harris

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this Village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his Shop, opposite Colonel Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by cash or note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections, should they have to settle with an officer.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. tc

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...p

AN intelligent, active youth, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing business at this Office, if application is made at an early day.

Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Recruit the Second!

W. W. ELMS

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Winter & Spring Supply of

GOODS,

Which were bought for CASH, in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, during the month of December last. His stock now amounts to

$25,000!

And embraces GOODS of all varieties and styles.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES HARDWARE

&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheaper for CASH than any other establishment in Western North Carolina. He particularly solicits a call from those who pay cash.

Charlotte, January 25, 1842. 46...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation*.

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments*.—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

†"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the iteter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

Credit Sale.

I WILL SELL, *on Wednesday the 16th day of February*, 1842, at the late residence of Dr. Jas. T. J. Orr, on a credit of Twelve Months, the following property, to wit:

Horses, CATTLE, HOGS.

—ALSO—

A Quantity of Wheat,

AND ABOUT EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF

Cotton in the Seed.

I will sell at the same time and place, a very likely, well grown NEGRO BOY, about 18 or 20 years of age.

CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

Febuary 1, 1842.

I hereby give notice to all those having claims against the estate of James T. J. Orr, lately deceased, to present them in legal time and form, as I shall plead this notice in order to debar all such claims as are not presented according to law.

CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

☞ **Cheap Goods,** ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

Real Estate, Goldmines, &c.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams vs William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner LOT and Improvements,

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw-Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; an interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract,—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec.'d, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Admr. of W. Morrison, decd. } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of Jas. H. Blake.

December 14, 1841.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Postponement!

THE Sale of the residue of the above property, consisting of about

TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

And most of the other articles advertised, is postponed to the *Fourth Monday in this month*, being the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time it will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

THE TRUSTEES.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

CAUTION!—MY wife, *Cynthia Rodden*, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby warned against harboring her, or trusting her on my account. Said Cynthia has in her possession, I suspect, certain notes due me, which I also caution the public against trading for. All persons violating this notice may expect to be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW RODDEN.

January 25, 1842. 47...3w

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, a Delegate of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will commence a series of public addresses on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 3rd Monday of February, [instant,] it being Superior Court week.

Mr. Carey has been for some time "going to and fro and up and down on the earth," laboring in that good cause. According to the opinions of some, he has been *turning the world upside down*, and according to the opinions of others, he has been turning the world *right side up*. The public are invited to attend to hear and judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society and Auxilaries are repectfully requested to attend.

JOHN PHIFER.

February 1, 1842. 47...tm

Charlotte Journal is requested to copy.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philadphia, at the lowest cash prices.

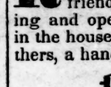
Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

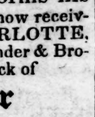
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,



Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Getl'men's Hats,



SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County o Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

n the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN. } Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

Look Sharp!

THE Notes given at the first two sales of the property of the Estate of Wm. Cook, deceased, are now due, and the debts against the same are pressing upon the Administrator; therefore, all persons indebted in any way to the estate of said Cook, who do not make settlement before or during the week of February Court, will have to settle with an officer to a certainty. I hope this will be taken as sufficient notice, and wish to hear no complaints.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Charlotte, Feb. 8, 1842. 48...tc

☞ **Notice.** ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December28, 1841. 42...F

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forth with. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Come and Settle!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book account, must come forward settle *immediately*, either by cash or note, or they may calculate on paying cost. "Delays are dangerous," and in this case, indulgence cannot longer be given.

JOHN B. PEACOCK.

Providence, Jan. 28, 1842. 47...3w*

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

Yorkville Hotel,

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THE Subscriber having taken this well known Establishment, lately carried on by John D. Simril, situated in the southern part of the Village, and which is now in complete repair, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to accommodate in the very best manner all

Boarders and Travellers

who will favor him with a call; while he will endeavor to keep his TABLE and BAR supplie with the best the market and the surrounding country affords.

His STABLES are commodious and will be always well supplied with Grain and Provender, and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that NO EXERTION on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM G. LOVE.

January 3, 1842. 46...3w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

NOTICE!—I caution the public against trading for a promissory note given by myself to William Tilson, of Virginia. Said note will be due the 1st day of November, 1842; but as the property for which it was given has proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law to do so. WM. COOPER.

Mecklenburg Co., Feb. 1, 1842. 47...3w

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2;

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

ENGLISH

And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of *the* "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on tewnty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretolore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.